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YESTERDAY:

Maximum +22°C.
Minimum +5°C.
Sun sets today at 5:30 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:14 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS
Near Shahi Pul; Bino
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber
Restaurant; International
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. I, NO. 188

KABUL, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1962 (MIZAN 30, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

Bunche To Investigate Political And Military Situation In Congo

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (Reuter).—Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, left by air yesterday to investigate the political and military situation in the Congo on behalf of U Thant, the Acting Secretary-General.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES MEET HIS MAJESTY

KABUL, Oct. 22.—The representatives of the National Assembly were again received in audience by His Majesty the King yesterday in Kar-e-zamir where they had evening tea with His Majesty. His Majesty told the deputies about various programmes launched by the Government for the advancement of the country. The annual recess of the National Assembly will begin shortly.

Revolt Against Sallal

S. ARABIA MINISTER'S COMPLICITY ALLEGED

ADEN, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—Sana'a Radio yesterday reported the Yemeni Republican Government had received documents which were alleged to prove that Sherif Hussein of Beihan had instigated revolt against the Yemeni Prime Minister, Brigadier Abdullah Sallal.

Sherif Hussein is Interior Minister of the Federation of South Arabia, formed recently by 11 States of the West Aden protectorate, and ruler of Beihan State, which adjoins the Yemen. The radio quoted Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Noman, Yemeni Minister of State for Administration, as saying the documents had been received by the Sana'a Military Command.

"We shall soon publish documentary proof for the world Press," the radio said.

It claimed the Sherif wrote a letter to a Yemeni tribal chief in eastern Yemen inciting him to revolt against Brigadier Sallal.

W. GERMAN SCHOLARS IN KABUL

KABUL, Oct. 22.—Three West German professors and scholars arrived here yesterday for a series of talks and discussions with the professors of Kabul University. They are Professor Kordes, former Dean of Science College in Bonn University, Professor Koenig, Dean of the College of Economics in the University of Cologne, and Mr. Vogtmann, the representative of the Ministry of Education of Northern Rhine.

They were met at the airport by Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar, the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Dr. Surabi, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Mr. Maikhail, Director-General of Education in Kabul University and the Cultural Attache of the West German Embassy in Kabul. The delegation will stay in Kabul for a week.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES' NEW TIMINGS

KABUL, Oct. 22.—From tomorrow, Tuesday, Aqrab 1, 1341, all Government Offices will switch to winter timings. Instead of the summer hours from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. they will open at 9 a.m. and close at 3:30 p.m.

U.N. Debate On Tests Today

Two Rival Resolutions

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—The General Assembly's main Political Committee today begins consideration of two rival resolutions seeking to break the East-West deadlock on nuclear testing. An Anglo-American draft calls for an end to all nuclear testing under a treaty with international control or, if this is still unacceptable to the Soviet Union, an interim treaty banning tests in the atmosphere, the oceans and in space.

Thirty neutralist nations of Asia, including Afghanistan, Africa and Latin America, as well as Sweden and Yugoslavia, are asking for an end to all tests immediately and not later than January 1.

The Western Powers say this is unacceptable because it is a disguised call for an uncontrolled moratorium.

OIL DEPOT FOR NEW YORK PAPER'S COMMENT

KABUL, Oct. 22.—Mr. Mohammadullah Kazimi, the President of Government Monopolies, returned to Kabul yesterday after a tour of the Eastern Province of Nangarhar where he visited various installations belonging to the Government Monopolies.

Mr. Kazimi said in an interview on Sunday that work on an oil depot for Jalalabad, the centre of the province, had been completed and the installation of tanks in the depot had begun. He said that on the proposal of the Lagman Commission it was decided to build a centre for oil storage in Lagman also.

Mr. Kazimi said that since traffic in the Lagman area was increasing daily the construction of an oil depot there seemed important. He said that it was agreed with the Municipal Corporation of Jalalabad city that diesel generator for electricity which up till now belonged to the Government Monopolies should be transferred to the municipality.

W. Germany's Terms For Going To 1964 Games

FRANKFURT, Oct. 22, (AP).—The West German Olympic Committee yesterday announced its refusal to enter the 1964 Games unless the International Olympic Committee meets certain conditions for all-German participation.

ABOLITION OF ONE-UNIT SYSTEM DEMANDED

KABUL, Oct. 22.—A number of jirgas were held in different parts of Pakhtunistan recently in which the speakers condemned the colonialistic aims of the Pakistani Government and demanded the abolition of the One Unit system and the immediate release of all political prisoners.

A jirga which was held in Shedo, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohammad Afzal Bangish, was attended by thousands of people, including a number of prominent personalities of Occupied Pakhtunistan.

Mr. Khan Abdul Wali Khan, the son of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan now in a Pakistani jail, and Arbab Saifurrahman, in their speeches explained the intention of the programmes launched by the Government of Pakistan which they said were all designed to enslave the people.

Similar jirgas were held in Bara, Momand, Tangi, Charsada, Shabkadar, Mardan, Takht, Bahai and Nowshar.

Uganda Proves Superior To Congo

NEW YORK PAPER'S COMMENT

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, (AP).—The New York Herald Tribune today said that Uganda was proving itself superior to the Congo as a multi-tribal State in achieving self-government without violence.

An editorial said: "The former Belgian Congo and the former British Uganda were similar in many respects. Both were African colonies, divided internally by a large number of tribes and ruled from abroad by white men sitting in Brussels and London. But there is an extraordinary difference in the course of events after each became independent."

"The Congo was born of violence. The attempt by mineral-rich Katanga to break away from the rest of the country plunged the new State into a crisis from which it has not yet emerged."

"Violence produces headlines, and the Congo has had its share of them, day after day and month after month."

"The absence of violence, on the other hand, attracts relatively little attention. And this has been the case with the declaration of Uganda's independence and the new State's admission to the U.N. as the 110th member."

Non-Recognition Of Central African Federation

OBOTE EXPLAINS DECISION

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Mr. Milton Obote, Premier of Uganda, flew to country's formal admission to the United Nations. Uganda became independent early this month.

One of the government's first decision was to refuse recognition to Sir Roy Welensky's Central African Federation.

"We do not recognize the Federal Government," Mr. Obote told airport reporters before taking off. "We believe the constitutional development of the Federation has been too slow."

"We should like to see internal self-government in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and we stand firm for universal adult suffrage in Southern Rhodesia."

He said he would take up the question of the Central African Federation at the United Nations. The reason for the slow constitutional progress in Northern and Southern Rhodesia was that various countries were safeguarding their heavy investments there, Mr. Obote said.

What Welensky and (Sir Edgar) Whitehead (Premier of Southern Rhodesia) do not seem to realize is that this is the age of the common man. It is the common man, perhaps not well educated, nor rich, whose confidence any Government must have, Mr. Obote said.

"Both Welensky and Whitehead don't have this confidence they are sitting on the edge of a volcano."

Kenya TV Centre Opening

MBOYA CRITICIZES ARRANGEMENTS

NAIROBI, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—Mr. Tom Mboya, General Secretary of the Kenya African National Union (KANU), yesterday launched a bitter attack on the arrangements for last Thursday's formal opening of the Kenya television centre by the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

Speaking at the opening of an exhibition devoted to the history of the nationalist cause in Kenya, Mr. Mboya said it was "disgusting" that in a country with eight million Africans so few had been invited to Thursday's ceremony.

"One would have thought the ceremony was taking place in Kent and not in Kenya, and I consider there were many Africans who deserved to be invited instead of the petty typists who attended."

Ship Sinks Off Norway: Many Feared Lost

RORVIK, Norway, Oct. 22, (AP).—A Norwegian coastal liner with 90 peoples reported aboard radioed last night that it was abandoning ship in stormy seas off Norway's west coast. Twenty-three survivors were reported to have reached a lighthouse island safely early today in two lifeboats.

A third lifeboat reported launched by the 2,172-ton liner was still missing in the gale-whipped, icy waters. And officials feared that some had gone down with the ship.

Rorvik Harbour Master G. B. Thodesen, who was directing the search, said that with only 23 people in two lifeboats, "it is not likely that all the others could be crowded into the one remaining boat which we know the ship launched before it became silent."

He said he presumed the ship had sunk since none of the nearly 20 search vessels had found any trace of it.

EXILES HUNT FOR BRITISH SHIP IN CUBAN WATERS

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—Unspecified "naval units" of the Cuban militant organization Alpha 66 were yesterday hunting for British ships in Cuban territorial waters, according to a spokesman of the organization.

He said last night that the units had left a base somewhere in the Caribbean "to attack British merchantmen in Cuban waters and blow up any British vessels found in port."

Their sailing followed the expiry yesterday of his organization's warning to Britain a month ago to stop commercial

shipments to Cuba, he said.

If the shipments did not stop within two weeks, Alpha 66 would organize a boycott of British merchandise by the 300,000 Cubans now living in exile all over the Americas, and call on all the peoples of the Americas to join the boycott.

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

OCTOBER 22, 1962

RED CRESCENT
WEEK ENDS

The Red Crescent Week ends today. During the week the Afghans throughout the country showed a keen interest by contributing in one way or another to strengthen the financial basis of this philanthropic organization.

In his message, His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah the honorary President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, while expressing satisfaction over the work of the organization, both at home and abroad, in helping the needy, called for further co-operation of the people to make it more efficient. The Administrative President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society in his speech enumerated the activities of the organization during the past year. The fact that the people of this country, with their leaders, have devoted their attention to strengthen the Red Crescent is gratifying.

Of course, one of the important duties of this organization is to step in to help the distressed in times of catastrophes. But surely along with that it can become a very active institution in helping the needy and providing health protection for the population as a whole during normal times also.

While the Afghan Red Crescent has fulfilled its duties in times of emergencies, it has now begun to play an active role, specially in providing health protection to the public. Thanks to the contributions of the Society by the public during the past years, the Red Crescent today has a sound financial structure and it can now provide efficient public health services at all times. The Red Crescent has already opened a clinic in Kabul and it is considering to enlarge its activities in this connexion in other parts of the country too. This is where we hope the organization will pay more attention in normal times. The services which it offers in the public health sphere should not duplicate but rather complement those of the Ministry of the Public Health. And to achieve this there should be a close contact between the two institutions.

HERAT'S
DEVELOPMENT
POSSIBILITIES

In my last article on Herat, I tried to give a brief history of the developments in the province during the recent years and especially during the first Five Year Plan. Before discussing the future possibilities of the province I only have to add that Herat has preserved its literary and cultural heritage up to the present day inasmuch as the majority of the people in the province have a keen sense for poetry and literature.

The latest congress held in Kabul on the life and works of the famous methaphysicist sufi poet and philosopher, Khwaja Abdullah Ansari, known as Pir-e-Herat, often referred to the e-Herat, ideal of respecting people's hearts by which he meant feelings, sentiments and emotions, desires, wishes and ambitions.

The people of Herat seem to have taken the greater portion of the depth involved in the meaning of the Khwaja's preference of ideals 900 years ago and have been assimilating them in real life during the ages. They are most friendly: yet their friendliness seems to be based on mutual respect rather than a unilateral humbleness which is characteristic and a necessity of the highly civilized and highly industrialized world.

Perhaps from this point of view the province can provide ample interest to sociologists and students of contemporary culture and life in the context of their

Possible Future Pattern Of Western
Aid To Developing Countries

The Development Assistance Group, a sub-committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, will meet in Paris on November 16 to discuss the future pattern of Western economic aid to developing countries.

In recent talks held bilaterally between U.S. officials and representatives of various European countries in Washington it has been agreed that the whole development aid issue is in need of a complex rethinking because results of the present development aid policy—under which many thousands of millions of dollars have been spent by both the United States and European countries—have not come up to expectations.

Discontent with the present way of granting development aid is spreading in the United States and in Europe. The critical attitude taken by many U.S. and European newspapers in regard to development aid recently indicates clearly that development aid is on the best way to become an unpopular issue. This is also proved by the fact that the U.S. Congress this year has cut the Administration's development aid demands by nearly \$1000 million. In Europe many a responsible politician has voiced doubts about the present way of spending huge amounts of money for economic aid. This is an indication that he knew of better ways to spend these millions.

The proposed rethinking has

historical developments. The province engages, though in a disorganized manner, in the carpet industry. Some of the finest Afghan carpets are made in Herat. I had the opportunity of visiting one of the more organized carpet producing centres. The 'qagma', it may be pointed out, is a mixture of fine wool and silk. The Ministry of Agriculture has taken a number of steps to promote better sericultural practices in the province. Two series of culture centres one each at Zenda and the provincial capital idea of holding an international trade conference in 1963 to solve the questions confronted by the developing nations.

The daily Hevrad of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "His Majesty receives nations representatives". The nation, said the editorial had fully realized the intentions of the Government in raising the living and cultural standards of the people. That was why the people's co-operation increased day by day in implementing the constructional and educational projects launched by the Government for this end. The present "All this is due to the wise guidance of His Majesty the King who has taken an active part in further intensifying the bonds of the people with the State. Now the nation's representatives leave the capital for their winter recess, they take with them the Royal greetings to the people. This should further strengthen the loyalty of the people to their benevolent King and attract even greater co-operation from them for the implementation of development projects."

Radio Kabul in its commentary on Sunday said: The question of a nuclear test ban which is under consideration at the UN for the past few days is likely to be in the limelight in the world body as well as in the world Press for the next week or two. What is being discussed now is the draft resolution submitted by 30 non-aligned countries including Afghanistan, who recommend that all kinds of tests should be banned between now and January 1, 1963. The Afghan representative has said that a number of serious steps should be taken not only for banning nuclear tests but also for preventing the use and destruction of the stockpiles of all nuclear weapons. This stand of the neutralist countries emanates from their understanding of the grave situation which will be developed if the present situation is allowed to continue. Because it can be seen that in spite of talks about disarmament and the destruction of nuclear weapons, nuclear tests continue without a break, and countries possessing these terrible weapons are continually trying to improve them. Their argument that they take these preparations purely for defensive purposes cannot convince the majority of human being.

Arms and Semi-Skilled
The majority of the applicants consist of skilled and semi-skilled workers. The Exchange also deals with requests received from official and semi-official organizations and Ministries for workers and staff. It is hoped to establish branch offices of the Exchange in the provinces at a later date. The Exchange maintains a number of forms filled in by position of the organization and the workers; each member country towards the effect of the Assembly's decision on the countries possessing nuclear weapons.

Mr. Bowles believes that Greece, Venezuela, Lebanon, Cyprus, Singapore, Chile, Panama, Uruguay, Jamaica, Trinidad and Argentina will come under this category.

The second category would comprise countries with a national product of less than \$350 per head per annum who have proved, however, that they are willing and capable of developing their own resources; India, El Salvador, Columbia, Nigeria and Tunisia would come under this category. Development aid grants by international and multilateral institutions like the World Bank, OECD, Aid-India-Club and so on, plus private investments should serve their needs best.

The third category would be made up by those countries where the national product is insufficient altogether but where resources can be developed.

The fourth category would comprise all other developing countries where chances for an economic development at present are small or not existent at all. These countries would have to be con-

(Contd. on page 3)

THE PRESS AND
RADIO
AT A GLANCE

The daily Amis of yesterday commented on the statement made by Dr. Rawan Ferhadi, a member of the Afghan delegation at the UN on economic matters related to the developing countries. The paper expressed full support for Dr. Ferhadi's statement in which he said the progress of the developing nations necessitated the slackening of tariff and non-tariff restrictions against their exports. The editorial also supported the idea of holding an international trade conference in 1963 to solve the questions confronted by the developing nations.

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We hear that at present more than 50 million people are busy in the military service throughout the world. The annual expenditure on armaments amounts to a figure nearing \$150 billion. This in itself is enough reason for human anxiety. Our present day world needs peace and tranquillity in order to pave the ground for the progress and prosperity of a large number of human family members who have recently joined the ranks of the free nations. The continuation

(Contd. on page 3)

RADIO KABUL
PROGRAMME

MONDAY

(EXTERNAL SERVICES)

First English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. A.S.T.—10:30 GMT
on 19 Metre Band. News 3:00-3:07.
Music 3:07-3:10. Commentary 3:10-3:13. Music 3:13-3:16. Article on "Weekly Press Review" 3:16-3:20; Music 3:20-7:30.

Second English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. A.S.T.—11 GMT
on 19 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

Third English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. A.S.T.—14:00 GMT
on 63 Metre Band.

News 6:30-6:37; Music 6:37-6:40
commentary 6:40-6:43; Music 6:43-6:46; article on Pakhtunistan 6:46-6:49; Music 6:49-7:00.

Russian Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

Arabic Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

German Programme:
11:00-11:30 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

French Programme:
11:30-12:00 p.m. A.S.T. on 19 Metre Band.

Western Music:
7:45-8:00 a.m. daily except Fridays—popular music.
5:00-5:30 p.m. daily except Saturdays—popular music.
11:00-11:55 a.m. on Friday (mixed programme) music round the world.
9:00-9:45 p.m. On Saturday classical or popular music, alternate weeks.

Air Services

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

ARRIVALS:

TUESDAY

Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.

Kandahar—Kabul.

Mazar—Kabul.

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Kabul—Kandahar.

DEPARTURES:

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 12-30.

Kabul—Mazar.

Dep. 8-00 Arr. 10-10.

Kabul—Beirut.

Dep. 11-00 Arr. 19-10.

Kabul—Delhi.

Dep. 10-30 Arr. 17-10.

T.M.A.

From Europe and Beirut, Kabul via Teheran at 12:00.

AEROFLOT:

ARRIVALS:

Moscow—Kabul.

Dep. 10-30 a.m. Arr. 5-50.

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Police

Traffic

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Mir Wais

Feroz

Barai

Hashimi

Phone No. 21584.

Phone No. 20583.

Phone No. 24273.

Phone No. 20523.

Phone No. 20589.

Scientific Probe
Into Origin Of
Noctilucent Clouds

The rockets that probed mysterious luminous clouds over northern Sweden last August brought back evidence of concentrations of particles not yet identified, scientists reported on Saturday, reports AP.

The co-operative Swedish and American experiments were designed to provide information on the composition and origin of noctilucent clouds.

These are faintly luminous, very high, fast-moving clouds observed at twilight, and during short periods in the summer. One of the best areas from which to observe them is northern Sweden.

Scientific probes were launched into the clouds from the Krogard mountain range, near the Arctic circle in northern Sweden, last August 7, 11, 19 and 31.

"The origin and nature of these clouds has never been discovered," the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Swedish Government jointly announced.

The principal object of the joint experiments, to make direct samplings of the clouds, was achieved.

The Swedish and American experimenters reported that sampling payloads were recovered and a preliminary study showed that samples taken from noctilucent clouds contained significantly more particles than when no noctilucent clouds were visible.

"The particles will be analyzed to determine whether water vapour was present, and to establish whether the particles were of terrestrial or extra-terrestrial origin."

"The analysis, the experiments report, may take up to one year." The announcement said that data from the experiments would be analyzed by scientists of both countries, and the experimenters jointly will publish the results.

MUZZLES FOR DOGS

IN AMSTERDAM
All the 30,000 dogs in Amsterdam must now wear muzzles to prevent the possible spread of rabies which resulted in the death of a three-year-old boy last month, it was officially announced in Amsterdam, reports Reuter.

No further cases of the disease have so far been diagnosed but it has been established that the dog which bit the boy had also bitten other dogs—the health authorities said.

Police are authorized to enter any house and arrest dogs "suspected of being dangerous". More than 130 people have so far reported to hospitals for vaccination because they were bitten by dogs in the past few weeks.

ADEN WORKERS
STRIKE TODAY

ADEN, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—About 7,000 workers will begin a three-day strike here today to protest against "wrongful dismissal" of employees of the British Middle East Command, an Aden Trades Union Council spokesman said yesterday.

He said the strike would involve nearly 2,000 Yemenis employed by the Command at Army, Navy and Air Force bases.



Dr. Popal presenting a certificate to a girl guide during the National Jamboree of the Sarandoy on Thursday.

Employment Exchange Meets
Needs Of Employers & Workers

Up to the present requests from employers have been received monthly, and the reports of interviews between workers and employers.

The Exchange realizes its duty as the agency, which has to help individual employers, institutions and Government Departments by selecting really capable persons in accordance with the current market trends and also anticipate future needs in accordance with the manpower available and the demands of the economic development plans.

According to Mr. Mohammad Rahim Aurang, officer-in-charge of the Exchange, this agency was established on April 7, 1962, with the purpose of helping employers and workers. The Exchange supplies information to employed and unemployed workers, but no charge is made for this guidance. A special register and cards of workers are maintained in accordance with international rules; the cards carry details of the identity and capabilities of the applicants. The most important and difficult job performed by the Exchange concerns the ability and skill of the applicants, which it has to discover and certify.

At present the Exchange has to depend upon the certificates and references produced by the applicants, but it also happens that some of these certificates are forged. This difficulty has not yet been overcome because the Exchange does not possess the means with which to verify the skills possessed by the applicants. It has, however, been arranged that the would-be employer should test the skill of the worker and then reach an understanding with him. Efforts are being made to engage experts, who would then perform this job at the Exchange; one such expert, provided by the Asia Foundation, is presently employed at the Exchange.

Mr. Bowles's memorandum does not say what countries would come under these latter two categories but emphasizes that West should refuse to grant aid in cases in which the necessary economic basis for such aid does not exist.

His memorandum says that "cold war aspects" no longer should determine the granting of economic aid in cases in which, from an economic point of view, development aid would lead to no results other than financing an often corrupt and always inefficient Government, who is not prepared to make own efforts for improving the economic and social situation. DPA.

The Balck Box solution to replace on-the-spot inspection, as suggested by the Pugwash conference, may be cited in this connexion. Anyway the suggestion made by the neutralists and the counter-suggestion by the United States and Britain which stress on the inspection issue and banning tests in the atmosphere, are taken up in the main Political Committee of the General Assembly today. It remains to be seen which side the 110-member Assembly (including Uganda) will support and what will be the effect of the Assembly's decision on the countries possessing nuclear weapons.

EFTA CONFERENCE
TODAY

OSLO, Oct. 22, (AP).—The Ministers' conference of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) seemed to peter out last night on the eve of its opening today.

In a hectic round of private conversations, most of the seven delegation heads seemed to have talked themselves dry on the Exchange in the provinces at a later date. The Exchange maintains a number of forms filled in by position of the organization and the workers; each member country towards the effect of the Assembly's decision on the countries possessing nuclear weapons.

Discussions With U.S.S.R. To Continue Berlin Talks After U.S. Elections

Kennedy Will Serve Berlin Interests

—DR. ADENAUER

COLOGNE, Oct. 22, (AP).—Dr. Konrad Adenauer yesterday denied his forthcoming trip to the United States was designed to get further assurances of American intentions toward West Germany and divided Berlin.

The Chancellor said in a radio interview the mutual confidence between the United States and West Germany was so firmly based that "continuous protestations of mutual trust are unnecessary."

"My forthcoming talks with President Kennedy," he said, "will above all serve the interests of Berlin."

Regular meetings between the West German Chancellor and the American President, he continued, "are a practice that has become established over the years."

"Each time they have contributed to making the good German-American relationship a basic element of Western co-operation."

The Chancellor thus sought to quell reports in the United States and West Germany that he goes to Washington only when he needs reassurance that America will stand firm for a settlement of the German problem.

Dr. Adenauer's trip to Washington on November 7 will provide his third meeting with Mr. Kennedy.

Asked if there were differences between the United States and West Germany, Dr. Adenauer answered that whenever there were "they were always worked out with understanding."

He emphasized the West German Government continues to support the U.S. initiative to solve the Berlin problem through negotiations, but added that he did not know "if there would be a further sharpening of the conflict over Berlin."

BR. GUIANA WANTS FREEDOM SOON

LONDON, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Prime Minister of British Guiana, said on arrival here yesterday he thought his country's should gain independence from Britain "in a few months."

Dr. Jagan arrived from New York for a constitutional conference starting here today.

He told reporters: "We should get independence as soon as possible—I think in a few months' time."

Asked about the situation if Britain should ask for new elections to be held in British Guiana before independence, he said: "I would not accept that."

When asked about a future coalition Government, he said that would be a matter for discussion later.

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS

'Ike' Rules Out Foreign Policy As Campaign Issue

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, (AP).—Former U.S. President Eisenhower ruled out current foreign policy yesterday as a proper campaign issue. He said those who attack President Kennedy's handling of international crises weaken and divide the nation.

Mr. Eisenhower expressed his views in a taped television interview.

His statements seemed to conflict with republican pronouncements proclaiming Cuba the top issue of the November 6 Congressional elections, and an October 15 speech he delivered in Boston.

COLOGNE, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev said in an interview published here last night that the Soviet Union would continue Berlin talks with the United States after the American Congressional elections on November 6.

Results Of Group

Flight

Through Space

MOSCOW, Oct. 22, (Tass).—It has been established that in the conditions of space flight lasting about 100 hours, a healthy person who underwent the necessary training can stand weightlessness quite satisfactorily. It may be assumed that flights lasting several hundred hours will be possible for cosmonauts who undergo the proper training.

Describing today the principal results of the group flight through space, Pravda stresses that the "adopted methods of training of cosmonauts have proved their merits."

The general condition and the cosmonauts throughout the flight did not deviate from what is considered normal.

Throughout the flight the cosmonauts' condition was fine and during their free floating in the cabin co-ordination of movements and orientation were not disrupted.

The prolonged cosmic space flight of Nikolayev and Popovich supplied new scientific data necessary for preparing even longer space flights.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Oct. 22.—Mr. Dashin Adilbaish, the Ambassador of the Republic of Mongolia in Kabul, met Dr. Sohail, the President of the Press Department yesterday morning.

KABUL, Oct. 22.—The Indian tennis team left Kabul yesterday for India after a series of matches against the Afghan Ariana team. To bid farewell to the team Mr. Mohammad Farouk Seraj, the President of the Afghan Olympic Federation, members of the Indian Embassy and some Afghan tennis players were present at the airport. The Indian team played nine matches against the Ariana Team in which they lost five and won four. In the airport the President of the team thanked Mr. Seraj for the warm hospitality accorded to the Indian players.

KABUL, Oct. 22.—Mr. Mohammad Afzal Azami, Deputy of Foreign Relations in the Ministry of Agriculture, returned to Kabul yesterday after participating in a seminar on nutrition which was organized by UNICEF and FAO in Hyderabad, India, for two weeks. The seminar was attended by the representative of Asian countries.

ADENAUER'S SON IN KABUL

KABUL, Oct. 22.—Dr. Max Adenauer, the son of the West German Chancellor and Deputy Mayor of Cologne, arrived here on an unofficial visit to Afghanistan yesterday afternoon. He was met at the airport by Mr. Wahid Abdulah, Deputy Chief of the Department of Protocol in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During his stay in Kabul Dr. Adenauer will visit historical and tourist places.

DISARM ACCORD ESSENTIAL

FOR PEACE

E. German-Polish Communique

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (Tass) In a joint statement published here, the party and Government delegations of the German Democratic Republic and the Polish People's Republic pointed out that the visit to East Germany of a party and Government delegation of Poland, headed by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Mr. Wladislaw Gomulka, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, Mr. Josef Cyrankiewicz, has helped to further strengthen the friendship and co-operation between the two countries to the benefit of world peace.

In the course of the talks between the party and Government delegations, held in an atmosphere of cordiality, opinions were exchanged on the key international problems, the statement says. Both sides consider that the main problem in the struggle for peace is that of general and complete disarmament under strict international control, and to secure its solution they will spare no efforts.

Both sides are for banning all tests of nuclear weapons and support the proposals for the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the NATO member States and the Warsaw Treaty countries, and also the proposals for the prohibition of the propaganda of war and revenge.

Liquidation of the remnants of World War II and conclusion of a German Peace Treaty is a pressing task, accomplishment of which would help ease the international tension and effect disarmament, the document says.

Both sides are for the conclusion of a peace treaty with both German States and for the normalization of the situation in West Berlin through its conversion into a free demilitarized city.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. American film, **FORBIDDEN PLANET**; starring, Walter Pidgeon, Anne Francis and Leslie Nielsen.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Russian film **HOUSE ON THE CROSS ROAD**. **BEHZAD CINEMA:**

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **BLACK CAT**; starring: Meenu Mumtaz and Balraj Sahni.

ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. Indian film **DHOO KA PHOOL**; starring: Mala Sinha, Nanda, Rajendra Kumar and Ashok Kumar.

W.H.O. ADVISER IN KABUL

KABUL, Oct. 22.—Mr. Tabosa, WHO adviser on environmental health arrived in Kabul yesterday afternoon. He was met at the airport by Mr. Shah Mahmood Roshan, the Director of the Department of Environmental health in the Public Health Institute and a number of WHO specialists.

Mr. Tabosa, during his ten-day stay in Kabul, will acquaint himself with various programmes on environmental health problems and hold discussions with the officials of the Ministry of Public Health.

Gromyko's Departure For Moscow Delayed

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, (Reuter).—Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, last night postponed his departure for Moscow because of bad weather conditions between the United States and Europe. Soviet officials said he would leave today.

Mr. Gromyko conferred with President Kennedy and Mr. Dean Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State, last week in Washington on the Berlin question. He came here to attend the opening weeks of the United Nations General Assembly.

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